SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846.

THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

It begins to be time that we should, on one point "bring up" (as sailors say) "our dead reckoning, and see where we are.

In our columns of yesterday was published letter, taken from the New Orleans Bulletin. which that paper gives as "from a friend who is with the army" at Matamoros. It is evidently from a reliable and an unusually well-informed source. It says that "it is thought that Gen. Tay-LOR will be able to begin the march (from Camar-' go) by from the 1st to the 10th of September :" and that, "by the close of that month, this column will reach Monterey, where the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make it a matter of daily doubt and speculation."

Of the authenticity of the statements in this letter the government organ near us has judged as did we: for it has adopted it into the columns of its paper appearing yesterday morning. Its doing so certainly implies that the information is in accordance with that which the Government possessesespecially on this important point of the time at which Gen. TAYLOR is to lead on his troops to the regular invasion which is to "conquer a peace with" or "a piece of Mexico." It is now "thought" that the forward movement can be made between the 1st and 10th of next month.

Thus stands completely vindicated, as we have always confidently believed that it would be, the deliberate and skilfully-formed opinion of that experienced soldier, whom this Administration desired to force into the field some three months earlier, in spite of every professional counsel; and whom, for his counsel, it has sought to punish, instead of listening to the authority in which it should have held a military judgment so enlightened, and the unhesitating confidence which it should have felt that the patriotism, the bravery, and the love of distinction itself of Gen. Scorr, would not fail to urge him on to accomplish, at the earliest possible moment, the preparations necessary to bring him into the field in a manner that would secure in action those supplies and aids without which valor must fail of every thing but its own destruction.

All this being now plainly a thing that is to be considered as having come to pass, we revert with pleasure to the following judicious article, which we treasured up for the occasion now arrived. It is from the Lynchburg Virginian, the worth, candor, and sense of whose Editor are well known:

"Mr. Hannegan, the other day, moved in the Senate for information why Gen. Taylor did not advance into Mexico. The resolution was not adopted. There is evidently great impatience felt at Washington, under his inactivity, justified hough it be by considerations growing out of the want of sup-plies and means of transportation. The Administration, clos-ing its eyes to the difficulties in the way, is auxious for a dash ing its eyes to the dimenines in the way, is accounted that the enemy's country. This it wishes partly from the hope of reflected sciat, but mostly in order that Gen. Scott's views as to the time at which effective operations could be commenced may be proved erroneous. We believe events onmenced may be proved erroneous. We believe events will vindicate his military sagacity. We suppose it would not of mounted men, and it is pretty certain the regiments of that arm cannot reach the Rio Grande, and be sufficiently recruited, much before the period indicated in Gen. Scott's lette For the military reputation of the country, a retregrade move ment is much to be deprecated, and better far that Gen. Tay for should remain in the country of the country o lor should remain in 'masteriy inactivity until ne is fully ready to commence the campaign in an efficient manner, than to advance and have to fall back upon his supplies. We are persuaded great efforts have been made to urge Gen. Taylor to proceed. But we hope he knows too well what is due to 'masterly inactivity' until he is fulln reputation, and to the safety and comfort of his gallant troops, to suffer himself to be induced to take up his line of march before every thing is fully prepared. The mere but a fractional part of the duty and cares of a commander. Let any one read the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, during his Peninsular career, and he will see that supplies and during his Feninsular career, and he will see that supplies and transportation, the commissariat and quartermaster's department, are the constant subjects of his anxiety and complaints. To display the highest principles of strategy in the presence of French armies, commanded by such men as Junet, Marmon, Massens, or Soult, or to fight the buttles of Talavers. nanca, or Vittoria, was an agreeable relief from the constant and harassing cares of concentrating, even in a friendly country, the necessary food for his men, and the mules and wagons required for their transportation. These are considerations which do not strike the mind of people generally when they read of a campaign. The soldier is considered as a sort of heroic being, who rises superior to the vulgar neces-sities of esting and drinking, and the General is supposed to have nothing to do but to place in the field, in a certain manner, long lines of troops.
"It must be borne in mind that the left bank of the Rio

Grande, though claimed by us, is virtually an enemy's country, and that between it and the Nucces is a desert. Texas, being a planting country, and thinly populated, cannot furnish any thing for the army in the way of subsistence. General Taylos may, in fact, be considered as already carrying on the war five hundred miles in an enemy's country, since New Orleans is his nearest point from which to derive supplies. The difficulties of subsisting his troops will increase in a geometrical ratio as he advances. At Materiores he is mithing the control of the country of the metrical ratio as he advances. At Matamoras, he is within thirty miles of a port of debarkation. Suppose him at Monte-rey, and we may estimate the trouble he will have in transporting his supplies 250 miles over what cannot be called, in

Equally appropriate to the moment are the reflections of another Southern paper-the Eulaw (Alabama) Advertiser. We know not its politics; nor do we suppose just and spirited sentiments so confined to a single side that the paper may not be recent correspondence with the War Department,

"General Scott has rendered distinguished service to his ready to lay down his life for his country. But in an unfor-tunate moment, betrayed by the impulsive sensitiveness of the generous soldier, he wrote a letter containing one or two imprudent expressions, which have been caught up by the press, and the changes rung upon them throughout the whole country. The veteran soldier is made the butt for the ridicule of those who were listening to the lullaby of their nurses when he was standing the shock of embattled hosts. Newspaper ous editors, and low partisan slanderers are spitboilloons, intellious editors, and low partisan standerers are spitting their slime and venom on the hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. And the people, shame on them, appland this dirty work of vilification. They laugh at the low jest, and reward the politons with smiles instead of hisses. We detest the actors, and pity the spectators who can look, without scorn, upon this disgraceful farce—this monstrous attempt to make a noble soldier ridiculous in the eyes of his country-muskets, 8

How stands, then, the fact ? Clearly, that with all those efforts to which the Administration has been urged by the obvious fact that it had voluntarily staked itself against the veteran and able commander-in-chief, and must stand or fall, as to any excuse for its conduct towards him, according as it did or did not accomplish, at no matter what expense, a much earlier movement into Mexico than mand. he pronounced possible, the first of September will

obliged to vindicate, in another great point, the judgment of General Scorr. The one thought that the militia already called out for a short service could not be used for this invasion: the other insisted that the main movement itself should be regulated, as to time, in subordination to the term of service of these troops : and the War Department tself has dismissed the very troops in question!

Nor must we here omit to cite another document. nusingly enough furnished by the Union itself, a few days since, to prove, in confutation of the letter which we had copied from the Baltimore Argus, that General TAYLOR had little or no resistance to

xpect, and looked upon his triumphant advance to the halls of the Montezumas" with an eye the most sanguine. That journal introduces and vaunts as follows another letter:

"The Columbus Times, of Georgia, gives a long and in teresting account from Matamoros of the 31st July, the ver date of this letter from Camargo. The Georgia letter is wri-ten by Adjutant Forsyth, of the Georgia regiment. He de-scribes the scene of the battles and his arrival at Matamoro with such graphic vivacity that, if we can find room for the whole letter, we shall lay it before our readers. We conten ourselves, for the present, with the following extract. (The reader will see how lightly old 'Rough and Ready' speaks of a rencontre with the enemy. Instead of expecting Paredes, with his advancing legions and cannon, Gen. T. apprehends that the Mexicans will not give him an opportunity of meet in them.

Then follows the Adjutant's letter; and in this we beg the reader's particular attention to what is repeated as the conversation of Gen. Taylor:

"In the morning we found Gen. Twiggs's wagon waiti for us, and, having donned our best military harness to call on the General-in-chief, we enjoyed General Twiggs's capital breakfast, and thence proceeded to General Taylor's camp. The regular army is miserably supplied with tents. Some companies have not a rag to protect them from the weather. We approached one of the shabbiest we saw, and were told We approached one of the shabbiest we saw, and were told the shabbiest we saw, and we saw the saw the same than the same t We approached one of the shabbiest we saw, and were told that was General Taylor's. The old gentleman was sitting outside, under a scrub of a tree, on a block beach, conversing with Major Monroe and the Quartermaster of the post. He received us politely, but without the least ceremony or fuss, and fell straight to talking. Now, although the General-inchief does not possess very remarkable colloquial powers, it was pleasant to hear him. He seemed to have no secrets; talked of his plans and prospects; said we should all go abead the second of the way moving the regulars to Camargo, the value of the said was moving the regulars to Camargo, the value of the said was moving the regulars to Camargo. very soon; he was moving the regulars to Camargo; the vol-unteers should follow; should go himself in two days; want unteers should follow; should go himself in two days; want ed to end the war speedily; spoke of the inadequacy of the transportation to his force; said we should whip the enemy every where we met him; the difficulty was, he was afraid we could'nt find him; thought if he could get to San Luis Poto-si, he could end the war; did'nt know whether he could go so far; he had yet to explore the country, and learn its capabili ty for feeding an army; that an army could only march a cer-tain distance from the water communication affording it sup-plies; thought that Vera Cruz and Tampico were the points of attack; and that the only prospect of terminating the war without the compulsory process of whipping the Mexicans was through the mediation of France or England."

Now, what does the plain-spoken, straightforward old soldier really say? That he means to advance, and wants to end the war; that his means of transportation were bad; that we should whip the enemy-if we could find him; that he'd end the war-if he could get to San Luis Potosi; that he did nt know if he could; that he was a stranger to the country; that he could'nt go far from the stream furnishing his supplies: that Vera Cruz and Tampico were the points to attack, (not Monterey;) and that if we didn't "whip" Mexico, we should have to make peace with her!

Such is the encouraging prospect put forth by he Government organ to justify the disregard of len, Scorr's counsel, and the Executive impaience at his not marching against Mexico before an army could be got ready.

CHEROKEE BOARD. We understand that Gen. HARDIN, of Georgia, and Mr. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, the lately aplaims under the Cherokee convention of 1837, are now in this city, along with Mr. MILLER, of Texas, their Secretary. Under the provisions of the treaty they are to close their business in the course of

tions of Providence were wise, but none of them more so that the institution of a Sabbath."—Union.

twelve months .- Union.

Is it possible! There is, then, we suppose, some nope for the "institutions of Providence," and esecially the Sabbath, now that the President of the United States, who is a 'working President'- not a man of robust appearance,' and who 'always atends church '-has been pleased to extend to them his gracious patronage. We congratulate all concerned .- New York Courier.

The Union labors through a column to prove that the Treasury drafts issued from the Department are in strict conformity with the provisions of the Subreasury Law. The drafts bear date June 27. The aw bears date August 6!

True economy this, looking ahead! And then, gain, where there is no law, there is no transgreson! The Department is thus vindicated! Long live pure Locofocoism'!-Battimore Patriot

AN ERROR CORRECTED .- A paragraph has found some circulation stating that Gov. SLADE, of Vermont, had accepted the Presidency of Oberlin Institute, Ohio, Gov. SLADE has no connexion or affinity with Oberlin, but is expected, during the coming autumn, to remove to Cincinnati and enter upon his duties as Secretary and General Agent f the Central Committee for promoting National Education .- N Y. Observer.

Among the members elect to the North Carolina Legislature are EDWARD STANLY, KENNETH RAY-NER, and WM. H. WASHINGTON, widely known and a Democratic one. Speaking of General Scott's esteemed as Whig members of Congress in other

On Wednesday night the Hon, JOHN KENNEDY, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court country in the tented field. He bears upon him the scars of wounds received in battle. He has shed his blood, and was phia, after a long and severe illness, in the 72d year of his age.

THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS .- The subjoined extract of a letter from a member of this corps, its discussion of the subject and in its replies to the Intelliwhich is published in the Albany Argus, contains some information which we have not seen stated

"FORT HANILTON, AUGUST 24, 1846. "The California regiment is still stationary, though every ffort is making to expedite its departure. The Government

ports, at a cost of \$65,000.

"The preparations made for arming the regiment are very extensive. We are to be furnished with 800 percussion-lock muskets, 800 do. with flint locks, and 800 rifles. In addition men. We trust that there is generous patriotism enough to this, there will be equipments and cannon sent out for one rebuke this foul ingratitude, and to teach these mockers that the illustrious services of years are not to be outweighed by dragoons. This is done to provide against every possible con- President, by the exercise of this power, may be too strong tingency, and to make success any thing but problematical. If, therefore, on our arrival we should not be enabled to cooperate with Gen. Kearney immediately, Col. Stevenson will probably at once organize the dragoon corps. It is also expected that one company will be turnished with rifles, so that we shall form a complete army in ourselves, having one com-pany of artillery, one do. of dragoons, seven do. of infantry, and one of light infantry or riflemen. If, with all these pro-visions by our Government, we cannot win our way to "for-

still find our army on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Nor is it, meantime, to be forgotten that, even at the cost of giving serious umbrage to two States that the cost of giving serious umbrage to two States that known such intention immediately to the agent at the office in New York, where all further information may be obtained.

Commercial Advertiser. Fon LIBERIA, AFRICA .- The New York State Colonize

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Meetings are now being held along the line of the road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, thence to Cheraw and Camden, on the subject of the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; or, in

of view, nothing need be said. But a correspondent of ours is desirous to impress upon the capitalists of the country, North and South, the very favorable opportunity this road, from Raleigh to the South Carolina line, offers for investment of money.

The road from Gaston to Raleigh cost \$1,600,000, and may be purchased for \$400,000. The road from Raleigh to Favetteville, and thence to the South Carolina line, may be laid down for a million of dollars. Thus the entire line from Gaston to the South Carolina line would cost \$1,400,000 for a road one hundred and seventy miles longthe cheapest road in the country. But the country through which the road will run is one in which no spare capital can be found, but in which materials are plenty, of the best kind, where provisions are cheap, and where, best of all, the people are honest, and are all ready, every man, to do all he can. Capitalists at the North or abroad may safely trust their money in this good old Whig anti-repudiation North State. Her people are ever true to themselves, and they will ever be so to those who

THE "PROGRESSIVES."-A proposition introduced in the New York Convention to make the Judges elective, periodically, by the people, is treated with very happy derision in the annexed paragraph, which we copy from the Providence Journal. Perhaps ridicule is the best weapon to employ against he jacobinical tendencies of modern democracy and the unremitting war it wages, wherever it obtains ascendency, against every safeguard of society. Could the fathers of the Republic have imagined the follies and corruptions which the lapse of half a century would see engrafted on the fair fabric of treedom which they founded, they would have recoiled from their virtuous labors in dismay. It would be a fortunate thing for the world if a com munity of unmixed Democrats could be set apart in some secure nook of the earth's surface, in which to carry out without let or hindrance their peculiar notions of government and of social institutions. A model government, the most perfect which the genius of democracy could rear, would be invaluable to mankind, either as a warning or as an example. Hear, however, the Journal:

"We rather hope the experiment (of elective Judges) will be tried. Let the Judges be elected by the people, and for short terms of course; for the principle which refers their election to the popular suffrage requires that they should be held to a strict responsibility to the appointing power, and tha the people should have frequent opportunities of reviewing isions. Important cases generally remain before the courts for several years. In New York, we believe, a single generation is a short term for the duration of a chancery suit and, unless there should be an appeal provided from the decisions of the judges to the body of the people assembled in mass meetings, it would highly conduce to the ends of justice that some great case pending in the courts should be made as issue in the election, and that the choice of the judges should depend upon the manner in which they should pledge them people would be brought in aid of the judiciary, and could not fail to have a salutary effect upon the calmness and disir ed fairness of judicial decisions. The ermine of justice might eccasionally be soiled by being dragged through the gutters of partisan strife, but there are a dozen preparations to restore i to its original purity. The kind of judges who would be elected in the anti-rent districts, and the kind of justice that would be administered there, are refreshing to think of. We should no longer have to weep over the cruel fate of Big self might be seated upon the bench, unless his talents, which are decidedly executive, might lead him to take the subordinate but more active duties of sheriff."

The New Orleans Jeffersonian, the leading Locofoco paper of the South, after noticing in severe terms the dismissal of the Louisiana volunteers, falls most mercilessly upon the Secretary of War. It is not for us to deny the justice of the Jeffersonian's indignation at the sudden disbanding of the volunteers in question, nor is it any part of our business to defend the Secretary or the Administration from the assaults of their own partisans; but we must say that we think it hardly fair to make a scapegoat of the unfortunate SECRETARY for an odious transaction, in which he was, we presume, the mere organ of the Government. The following is the invective which the Jeffersonian hurls at the head of the War Department:

"We have palliated these as much as possible. Our ingenuity has been tasked to find excuses for the equivocal and contradictory letters of the Secretary. We have, by every possible distortion of syntax and prosody, sought to reconcile them with common sense and with each other. We have sacrificed consistency and reason in endeavoring to defend him, as a par of the Administration. But this last act puts him beyond the ing. No friend of the Administration in Louisiana can defend him, without injuring the cause. No Democrat should arm of the Government.

THE VETO POWER.

Conclusive articles on the two Vetoes of the President one on the River and Harbor bill and the other on the French Claims-have appeared in the National Intelligencer. The Union does not seem anxious to descend into particulars in gencer. It contents itself, for the present at least, with a defence of the Veto power generally. It has always seemed to us as proof conclusive of the real anti-democratic feelings of the leaders of the dominant party that they should so sturdily contend for what is emphatically the most monarchical and arbitrary power granted in our constitution. We are not and ver have been prepared to acquiesce exactly in the doctrine that the Veto ought to be abolished altogether; but no man consider the uses to which it has of late years been applied, without admitting that it is too dangerous to be allowed to the President without restriction or qualification. The for the people. - Alex. Gazette.

"WHIG ORGANIZATION."

The Union says "the Whigs will not disarm or disband. No, indeed, they will not. Of that the Union may rest as sured. They stand animis opibusque parati. Their principles are immutable, and will last as long as the constitution visions by our Government, we cannot win our way to "for-tune and to fame," it will be found that the nation has made. It matters not to them in whose hands the Executive power of their country. Their task is to defend and to preserve of the Government may be placed, their duty is still the same

Alexandria Gazette. ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.-The Dutch schooner of war Adder, Capt. KNOLLAERT, came up the bay in fine style yesterday, saluting as she passed the U. S. su veying brig Washington and some of the forts. The Adder

MOVEMENTS OF OUR ARMY.

The New Orleans Bulletin contains the following MATAMOROS, AUGUST 6, 1846.

General TAYLOR left here two days since for Camargo, b other words, the completion of the connecting link in the metropolitan route.

Of the importance of this work, in every point the river, to await the assemblage of the strip to the march to Monterey. It is thought he will be able to begin the march by the 1st to 10th September.

His field force will be 2,500, and if the 2d Infantry arrive

in time, say 3,000 regular troops, with about 7,300 teers, as follows: three Texas regiments; two Ohio; one Georgia; two Kentucky; one Tennessee; one Alabama; one Mississippi regiment, and the Baltimore battalion, in all say 10,000 men. The two Indiana regiments will probably distributed between this city and the mo der the command of Brigadier General LANE.

One of the Texas mounted regiments, under Col. Hays, narches by a wide circuit through San Fernando, Linares, &c. to join the main body at Camargo, or on the march to Monterey. They will probably find work, as Meija is said to the question. be at Linares, with the wreck of Arista's force.

The artillery will be composed of Duncan's, Ridgely's, and dragg's batteries, of two six-pounders, and one twelve-pound each, and a fourth battery of two twelve uus, and two twenty-four-pound howitzers, under They will travel easily.

ecruits. They have been nursing their horses ever since the attles, and are in better condition than they then were Two of the Texas regiments are mounted riflemen, and will pake the whole force of horse, say 1,400.

By the close of September this column will reach M the chances of a battle are sufficiently uncertain to make t a matter of daily doubt and speculation. The very air is rife with rumors. It is said that Woll is now in comm if so, and he continues there, it is a guaranty of hard knocks.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

The St. Louis papers of the 21st instant contain ome accounts from Gen. KRARNEY's command. Gen. K. was advancing steadily on his route to Santa Fe.. He marched from Bent's Fort on the 1st instant, with several companies of United States dragoo the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, under Colonel Dos PHAN, and the battalion of volunteer artiflery, under Majo CLARK. The troops were all in excellent health and spirit A general stampede had taken place among the horses, by which some fifty of them (chiefly belonging to the volunteers) were lost, and it was feared would not be recovere Cant. Moone, of the Dragoons, had captured three spies, wh had been sent out from Santa Fe to ascertain the ch extent, &c. of the United States force. After their capture and their purpose was ascertained, by the orders of Gen. KEARNEY they were shown all over the army, and, after they had seen every thing, they were dismissed and permitted o return to Santa Fe.

ned satisfactorily that there would be no resistance n fact, it is said that the Mexicans were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the army, believing that it would furnish them a harvest in the way of trade, and protection from the troublesome Indians in their vicinity. There were no troops at Santa Fe, nor in the upper provinces, and none were expected. Governor Armijo had issued a proclamation, in which he Congress should assemble within four months after the libert forms and the statement of the Congress summoned by Paredes according to the electoral laws of 1824—which Congress should be charged with the formation of a constitution, excluding utterly the monarchical principle; 3d. Providing the Congress should assemble within four months after the libert forms of the congress summoned by Paredes according to the electoral laws of 1824—which Congress should be charged with the formation of a constitution, excluding utterly the monarchical principle; 3d. Providing the Congress should assemble within four months after the libert congress. states that the existing hostilities between the United States and Mexico will not interrupt the trade between the United States and Santa Fe; that, in all respects, it shall be con ducted as if the war did not exist.

It is said that Gen. KRARNEY will stop at Senta Fe unti Col. PRICE's regiment arrives there. That, upon their ar rival, that regiment, or a portion of it, will be left to occup Santa Fe, and other important points in the vicinity, ar Gen. KEARNEY, with the residue of the force, will proceed mmediately to California.

The five hundred Mormon infantry, under the cor Lieut. Col. ALLES, were progressing rapidly. They n reach Bent's Fort nearly as soon as Col. Parce's A and quite as soon as the purpose of their enlistment requi A great many traders and a very large amount of goods are going out. They are scattered all along the route.

PARTY DISCIPLINE.-We expressed ourselves asto at Mr. Marcy's letter to Col. Stevenson, with regard to re abject is as follows

" Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling up the President of the United States to inform the House as the orders given to Col. Stevenson for raising a regiment troops for California, and the object of raising such regiment with the intentions of the Government in reference to it. M McKay and Mr. Hoge, of Illinois, objected to the resolution remarking that the inquiry had been answered in the Senat Mr. Davis said that the information asked for was very diffe ent from that given. He wished for the yeas and nays upon the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering the resolution. The vote was: Yeas 60, nays 86."

Is it not melancholy to see such strict party discipline in republican Government? What is the reason that the people of the country cannot have full information relative to the ject and intentions of Col. Stevenson's commiss we come to a time in our national history when a knowledge of the acts of our public servants is to be withheld from the people with impunity ' Is the majority of Congress degenerated into a mere instrument in the hands of the Executive of the times exhibit an alarming degree of danger to our liberties .- New Orleans Tropic.

shocks of an earthquake in the vicinity of Boston a few minutes before five o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first shock lasted several seconds, and in a few seconds was followpale of defence. It is foolish; it is monstrous; it is humiliated by another shock less violent and of less duration. The peculiar sound did not appear to be particularly loud, but buildings were shaken unpleasantly, door bells were rung, and conceal the fact, that he is every day bringing odium upon the in some cases the inmates were much alarmed. The earth-Government. In Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi the quake was sensibly felt in Worcester, and in all the towns or ourse of the War Department has done more to injure the the line of the railroad. In Wilmington the shock was also Democratic party and embarrass the friends of the Administra- severe ; the houses were much shaken, and in some instance tration than all other causes combined. They can resist the crockery ware was thrown from the shelves. At Beverly the assaults of the Whigs, but are paralyzed by the blows from an shock was heavy, and felt in every part of the town. At Jamaica Plains a chimney was shaken down. At Newbury port the tremor and rumbling noise continued from ten

> Division or Taxas .- The Houston Telegraph refers to proposition to divide Texas without delay into two States, the city of Mexico. Some troops had arrived at Tampico to re Brasos being the boundary line between them; and adds that inforce the garrison. application has been made, on the suggestion of members Congress, to the Texan Senators and Representatives to bring in a bill for that purpose. By this division the State west that line would contain a majority of Mexican voters. Thus while we are talking of conquering Mexico it is proposed give her people two members in the United States Senate, for this notable plan contemplates immediate action without reference to the conclusion of the war. The real object of this novement is to swell the Southern vote in the Senate. North American.

The Arkansas Intelligencer reports that Capt. LEAVITT nd his friends, eleven in number, who started for Californ last April, have been murdered by the Camanches. A part of those savages were seen in possession of their guns and other arms, and the traders of Little River, in the Semin country, believe them to be murdered. Some of Mr. Leavitt friends tried to persuade him to return, as his party was too weak for so hazardous a trip, but he refused, and determin to proceed at all hazards.

FINANCES OF LOWELL.—The amount of property assessed in Lowell for the year 1846 is, real estate \$9,695,346; personal \$5,443,580—total \$15,138,296; being an increase of about half a million over 1845. The tax is \$115,637 98, 70 cents on the \$100. Number of polls, 6,450, an increase of 1,040 over 1845. The total valuation of the manufactures of 1,040 over 1845. ng corporations is \$9,222,600—tax \$64,558 20

THE LARGEST KIND KNOWN .- A volunteer, writing veying brig Washington and some of the forts. The Adder Louisville from the Rio Grande, says that the musque left the Scheldt in company with the frigate Saxon and the brig of war Echo, both bound to this city.—N. Y. Express. culty drink water out of a pint tin cup."

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

We learn from the Boston Journal that a letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 1st instant, has been eceived at Boston, and placed on the books of the Exchange Reading Room of that city, of which the following is an extract:

"The garrison of this place declared vesterday in favor General SANTA ANNA and against the actual Government I send you, herewith, a copy of the plan of the resolution which you will oblige by having published without loss

United States will continue until otherwise disposed of by the tion at least. I am not of opinion that there is any disposition on the part of that people to seek a pacific solution

eighth regiment, quartered in the heroic city of Vera Cruz, to take into consideration the calamitous state to which the Republic has arrived, and to seek the remedy most fit to withdraw it from such a state and restore it to life and prosperity; Considering that the principal cause of the existing pernicious discord is the want of a fundamental system of laws, to be dictated freely by the nation which has manifested its detestation of the monarchical system, and the want of a Government which may be the offspring of public opinion instead of the contests of factions: Considering, further, that the existing Government is illegal, and has discharged its functions in an oppressive manner, and issued an anti-popular call for a Congress, with a view to the establishment of a monarchy, and that while occupied in a plot so detestable it has neglected the defence of the national territory, and abandoned upon the frontier that portion of the army charged with its defence.

public and co operate in the present movement.

2d. By this the circumstances of the war with the United States are to be considered as in nowise changed, but it is for the Congress which will assemble to determine relative thereto, and for the Mexicans to obey their resolutions.

and for the Mexicans to obey their resolutions.

3d. A general invitation is proffered to all those in this department who may have taken up arms against the existing order of Government to unite in this plan, which has for it object the public weal alone.

4th. As his Excellency Gen. Don ANTONIO LOPEZ SANTA ANNA had the slow to establish the Republic whether the catallish the Republic whether the

Anna had the glory to establish the Republic, whatever may have been his errors he was a firm supporter of public liberty great enterprise.
Signed by the officers generally.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th contain news of the same nature as the above, but much more in detail. The Picayune informs us that the five articles of the plan of Guadalaxara, referred to nade to General Kranner's taking possession of Santa Fe. in the foregoing pronunciamento, were to the folllowing effect:

Congress should assemble within four months after the liberating forces gain possession of the capital; 4th. Guarantying the existence of the army; and 5th. Declaring traitors whoever should oppose the assembling of such Congress, attempt the liberty of its members, or oppose the constitution it should

We copy from the Commercial Times and the Picayune the following additional news:

Early in July Senor BECKREA, the Minister of Justice, gned his post, and after Gen. Bravo was installed in power, of Mexico, dated the 29th July, give the following as the mo probable composition of the new Ministry: D. Antonio Garay, Minister of Finance; D. Ignacio Mora Villamil, of War; Dr. D. Luis Gordon, or D. Luis G. Cuevas, of Foreign Relati and D. Fernando Ramirez, of Justice, &c. A letter of the 30th July, from the city of Mexico, speaks of the new Ministry as being already formed, but without giving the names. It adds, moreover, that the new Ministers were without ex ception disposed to make peace with the United States. President PAREDES had determined to release all pris

confined for political offences. The Government declares that it will repel by force the corps are to be increased, and every effort made to strength the army. The Government will make known to foreig justification, the causes of the war, and the necessity which exists of repelling the aggressions made on Mexico by the United States.

On the 24th ultimo a communication was laid before Con gress, from the General commanding in New Mexico, statin that 6,000 American troops had penetrated into that province in consequence of which orders were sent to the troops at Chi hushus and Zacatecas to reinforce General Armijo.

The insurrectionists at Jalapa and Guadalaxara de not seet to give the Government any uneasiness. A report was current that a pronunciamento had taken place (it has already occurred) at Vera Cruz, but it did not bear the names of eith of the two Generals who commanded there-Gen. Mozo, ir the city, or Gen. Rod. de Cela, in the castle. Gen. Pachec would put down the affair at Guadalaxara, and if he were to shield him from accounting for his acts? Truly the signs [found insufficient, Paredes is marching towards that place. A communication had been made from the city of Wash-

ington, by the British Minister, intimating to the Mexican

Government that it could expect no all from England. Gen. Mejia has transferred his headquarters to Monterey The troops, under the command of President Paredes, are o heir march to that town; they will first stiffe the insurrection at Guadalaxara, which is on their route. The last brigade of troops, two thousand strong, quitted the city of Mexico on the 28th ultimo with several pieces of artillery. They are represented to be, like those which preceded them, perfectly suipped. This division amounts in all to 7,000 men, which ith 2,000 or 3,000 in Guadalaxars, when united with the with Mejia at Monterey, will represent a disposable force of from 12,000 to 15,000, all under the personal command of Paredes. Col. Don Juan Cano accompanies the President as Chief of the Corps of Engineers. The departure of Paredes was positively fixed for the 31st ultimo; his detention was caused solely by his anxiety to see his troops perfectly

equipped and supplied.

A militia corps of 1,500 men had been organized in th

entous nature from Mexico. Public affairs are always exremely complicated in that distracted country; but the new ngredient which has just dropped into the ever-bubbling calron of faction, party, intrigue, the constituents of its epheneral governments, will cause an explosion that may scatt to the winds all the prominent characters that now figure with the army and at the capital. We sincerely hope the result will not be unfavorable to the peace which the put revelations, have been led to expect was on the point of dawning on the relations between the two countries.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times writes as follows : "VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 1, 1846.

"Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., this dity pronounced favor of SANTA ANNA and Federation, and by this convey nce two commissioners are dispatched to his Excellency to nvite him to come once more and rule the destinies of Mexi-

o. The most general belief is that he will settle the pending difficulties between the United States and this country. "In Mexico the Ministry had resigned in consequence of Gen. Brave having been sworn as President ad interim. Our letters from the capital, dated the 30th ultimo, say that he new Ministers will, without exception, be disposed to

sake peace with the Americans. "Nothing new from Commodore Connan's squadre

om the other coast, in relation to the Californias."

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We are obligingly furnished with translations of We are obligingly furnished with translations of Mexican papers received at the Navy Department, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 6th of August inclusive, and from the capital to the 4th of August. We understand that the following are the most material articles which these papers contain. If these accounts may be relied on, the revolution is advancing with rapid strides to place Santa Anna once more at the head of the Republic.—Union.

ed from El Indicador of Vera Cruz of August 6 LIBERATING REPUBLICAN ARMY:
City of Mexico, August 4, 1846.—In the me
his day almost the whole of the garrison of this can are at this moment under the orders of the under General D. Juan Morales, occupying the cita against the Government, and will soon be in possible whole city, as the troops who remain under the orderals Bravo and Paredes are insignificant, and a disaffected, and almost in union with us; for it be concealed from any good Mexican that the which we defend is the cause of the people and independence.

the whole nation is in commotion, and resolved to van those who wish to sacrifice it. The triumphs obtained h arms in Guadalaxara, and the pronunciamento of the v department of Vera Cruz, attest this truth; and, for the plete information of very Excell. piete information of your Excellent to state to you that the valiant Ger declared themselves in the

Editorial Remarks of the "Indicador" on the forego est satisfaction, the pronunciamento took place in the capital of the Republic on the 4th instant, as was agreed upon by those patriots who had on the psecoding day religence of the declaration of the garrisons here.

On the departure of the express which brough gence, so gratifying, very few troops remained with Brave and Paredes, and those were already in agree their companions, who, under General Salas y Morales, oc-cupied the citadel and part of the city, which they would soon ccupy entirely.

orth from this city, its cradle, travels with the velocity of lightning. The people and the army united are rec the usurped rights of the country; they have how no other object than the public good. Long live the Republic—the union—the tutclar genius, who, though out of the country, and in exile, is able to promote its felicity, and smooth the

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The following letter, copied from the Mobile Herald, informs us of the arrival at Pensacols on the 19th instant of the steam frigate Mississippi. The letter, however, contains but little news:

Privation August 19, 1846.

I hasten to give you the arrival of the steam frigate Mississippi, four and a half days from Vera Cruz. Owing to the mail brought by her not yet being distributed, I am unable to give you as full an account of the news as I would be had I received my correspondence before the departure of the mail for your city.

I learn verbally that the department of Vera Cruz has declared for Santa Anna, and a deputation had been sent to Ha-

I learn verbally that the department of Vera Cruz has de-clared for Santa Anna, and a deputation had been sent to Ha-vana to escort him over, and his arrival by the British steamer Montezuma would certainly be announced the day after the Mississippi sailed.

This change, however, will result in nowise to the security of peace between the two nations; for Santa Anna's party, although they require a change of ruless, sternly insist upon the most active prosecution of hostilities.

On the evening of the 7th instant Com. Conness contem-plated an attack upon Alvarado, and, with a view to that ob-ject, the Mississippi was sent down preparatory to an attack on the 8th, but, owing to the difficulty and danger encoun-tered in crossing the bar, and the indications of an approach-

which compliment was reciprocated by a salutation of a ketry from the bushes at our gun-boats, which were emvoring to effect a passage up the river against a strong curre. No damage was done to our party, but what damage enemy sustained is unknown. This attack, I learn, doubtless be persevered in by Com. Conner, and success inevitably be the result. The great dissensions in the enem camp as to who shall rule can surely result in no good to the but, on the contrary, favor our interest.

THE MEXICAN ARMY.

A late letter from a gentleman in Mexico has been shown us, in which the writer states that Gen. Paredes has succeeded in raising some thirteen thousand troops, but such troops as are not to be described. "The new regiments," he adds, are chiefly composed of leperos and jarochos—the lowes lasses of the cross-breeds-who have been taken in chains to the capital, and there, in their half-naked state, they are furnished with a musket, and taught roughly and toughly how o load, sim, and fire. General Paredes seems determi make amends for his past conduct, of not resisting the invasion, and he will leave positively on the 31st instant (July) for San Luis Potosi, in order to join some 7,000 men, the are waiting for him there, and thence proceed to Mon this army are the aforesaid leperos and jurochos looking beings, who may fight hard, but not with the necessary discipline."-New Orleans Delta.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS .- We learn that orders have been received from the War Department for the two compa-nies of Mounted Riflemen now in Baltimore to be prepared for their departure for the seat of war by the 2d Septen suing. The companies now at Fort McHenry are company C, with Second Lieut. George McLane, commanding, with brevet Second Lieut. Dabney H. Maury; and company F, Capt. Steven T. Mason, First Lieut. Andrew Porter, Lieut. Thomas G. Rhett, and brevet Second Lieut. James Stewart. The whole will be under command of Capt. Mason. The companies will take with them every thing requisite except the horses; with these they will be furnished when they report themselves to Gen. Taylor .- Sun.

Corron Caor.-The New Orleans papers contain very liscouraging accounts of the cotton crops. The army-worm was committing sad havor in every direction.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF OHIO .- The returns of the tolls on the Public Works of Ohio for the current year, from November 15, 1845, to July, 1846, exhibit an increase of \$50,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. All the improvements give an increased amount of revenue except the Walhonding canal. The Wabash and Miami ex-tension have doubled their returns of tell.

FUNNY .- Every one has heard the old story about the re-FUNNY.—Every one has heard the old story about the recruit on sentry duty, and his innocent way of msking known to a stranger the pass-word for the night. A similar incident actually occorred on Saturday night on Governor's Island. One of that fine regiment, popularly spoken of as Col. Stevenson's California boys, was put on guard by way of initiating him into the mysteries of a sentinel's duties. With the pass-word—"Newport"—were given to him strict injunctions to shoot the first man approaching or departing from the island who did not pronounce the shiboleth of the hour.

The raw youth shouldered his musket, and soon all sounds were hushed save the echo of his own solitary walk, as monotonously he trod the beaten path. But anon the sound of

were hushed save the echo of his own solitary walk, as monotonously he trod the beaten path. But anon the sound of footsteps and then a heavy plunge into the water caught his ear, and, running to the spot, he hailed in the direction of the sound, "Halloo! who goes there?" "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then, if you be a friend, say Newport, or I'll shoot."

Great was the laughter and not small the vexation of the sergeant of the guard, who was in a tent near the speaker.

Of course he had to call in the whole of the guard and change